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the Birds of Kansas,' fifth edition, 1903, does not mention this bird, nor do the more recent lists of Bunker, 1913, and Douthitt, 1919. It may be of interest, therefore, to note that on April 10, 1920, I shot a specimen of Bewick's Wren, about two miles due south of Lawrence. The bird was actively flitting about in some thorn bushes bordering a main road, a short distance from the Wakarusa river. The identification was verified by the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington.

Goss classifies this species as a very rare summer resident arriving about April 1, saying that it begins laying in May and leaves about the first of October. To which particular part of Kansas his remarks pertain is not stated, but it is probably the southeastern portion. Harris, in his 'Birds of the Kansas City Region,' 1919, states that the northward extension of the range of Bewick's Wren "has probably already reached the extreme south and east borders of the county, as it has been regularly seen in the adjoining county (Johnson) since 1907." The reference is to Jackson and Johnson Counties, Missouri.

Dendroica tigrina. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—This species is not mentioned in any of the Kansas lists but a record for May 11, 1912, is given by Harris in his above-mentioned work as being obtained "over the state line in Johnson County, Kansas." On May 17, 1920, I observed a Cape May Warbler in the company of four Black-polls, in the outskirts of Lawrence. These birds were in some tall, neglected thorn hedges between a pasture and a cultivated field. A few days later Mr. Jean Linsdale, a careful and accurate observer, reported to me that he had seen a Cape May Warbler on the 15th of the month, about three or four miles northwest of Lawrence.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.*

Sociable Water Ouzels.—In the late afternoon of July 2, 1916, at Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, California, I was standing on a bridge over a small stream flowing southerly from Bidwell Peak into Upper Lake, in the little village built up about this old military reservation. Upper Lake, which is alkaline, lies close against the timbered Warner Mountains on the west that form part of the divide between Sacramento River and the great arid interior basin. The stream is partly diverted for local irrigation purposes about the village, and many small deciduous trees flourish along its banks and tributary ditches. Just above the bridge, the stream makes a right-angled turn and inside this angle stands the village bank, built of brick, having a wooden lean-to or shed in the rear, projecting slightly over the water, here flowing rapidly under overhanging trees.

Looking downstream from the bridge, a Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) was noticed standing on a stone in midstream, facing first one way then another, bowing and dipping and evidently in search of food, for suddenly it ran into and under the water, brought out something in its bill and flew upstream, made the sharp turn and disappeared back of

the bank building. The bird repeated this performance until it was too dark to see her. In the meantime, the expectation of hearing the male's famous mountain song was not realized. Early the next morning, I posted myself on the bank at the sharp turn in the stream, where a view was had down under the bridge and up back of the lean-to. Soon the bird, which was presumed to be the female, as no song was heard, flew upstream as before, under the bridge, made the sharp turn so near me that her white nictitating membrane was plainly visible, and alighted on a stone directly back of the bank building. After a few seconds, she flew up under the eaves of the lean-to, whereat many cries could be heard from her hungry family, the bird returning downstream for additional supplies. As close inspection as possible revealed the bird's somewhat bulky nest placed on a horizontal timber near where it joined a rafter and close against the end of the shed. The nest was placed directly over and some eight feet above the water, a site frequently chosen by Phoebe's. The light was very poor, so that the material of which the nest was composed could not easily be determined in the time at my disposal. At all times the bird appeared totally oblivious to my presence and to her urban surroundings, and was as much at home in the heart of the village as in her customary haunts along remote mountain torrents.

The object of this note is not alone to call attention to the occurrence of the Water Ouzels living under such civilized conditions, but also to place on record this radical departure from their ordinary nesting habits. There is perhaps a discoverable explanation for this departure. As far as my observations go, the Water Ouzel is a remarkably solitary bird, each pair exacting a widely spaced nesting area in which they reign supreme; and nesting conditions such as the bird usually selects, while confined to mountain water courses and their immediate vicinity, occur in great abundance throughout their chosen range. The theory that pressure on the food supply forced the birds to an uncongenial environment at this season of the year can scarcely be seriously advanced. It may well be, however, that an unusually severe season in the neighboring mountains froze up and rendered inaccessible their customary winter feeding ground, and that they moved downstream to the first open rapids, affording the necessary food supplies, which happened to be in the village, with the result that they nested here as well.

I did not have the good fortune to see or to hear the male, and his whereabouts were unknown to me, but business men nearby told me that he sang daily in the vicinity of the bridge.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus*) at East Lansing, Mich.—Two Hudsonian Chickadees, always in company, spent a large part of the winter of 1919–1920 on the Agricultural College campus at East Lansing, Michigan. I first heard and saw them on December 16, 1919, but owing to a driving snowstorm was not sure of the identification.